RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND; CONSTITUTION DIVIDED WE FALL.

Vol. IX. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1828. No. 458.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, Nov. 26.		Fayetteville, Nov. 27.		Newbern, Nov. 22.		Petersburg, Nov. 14.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	120	125	150	175	150	175	125	200
Apple,	——	35	40	40	45	40	50	28	75
Peach,	——	—		50	60	50	60	45	75
Bacon,	lb.	8	10	6	8	6	7	6	7
Beeswax,	——	22	23	21	22	20		22	25
Butter,	——	15	16	15	20	21	25	12	25
Coffee,	——	14	15	14	16⅔	15	16	12½	17
Corn,	bush.	40	45	35	40	30	35	35	40
Cotton,	lb.	8½	9	9	9	8½	8½	8	10
Candles, mould,	——	15	16	14		16		14	15
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	—		85	90	70	80	—	
Flour,	bbl.	750	800	650	675	650	750	800	1000
Feathers,	lb.	—		25	28	35	40	—	
Gin, Holland,	gall.	100	110	125	150	125	150	100	125
Country,	——	40	42	50		45		35	
Iron,	ton.	—		—		—		10150	11500
Lard,	lb.	10		7	7⅓	8		6	7
Lime,	cask.	150	175	250	300	—		150	200
Molasses,	gall.	35	40	37	40	32½		35	40
Nails, Cut, assorted,	keg.	—		9		7	9	7½	8
Oats,	bush.	—		22	25	—		—	
Powder, American,	keg.	—		725	800	—		550	600
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	125		125	150	120	125	150	200
West India,	——	110	112	70	8	80	95	100	150
New England,	——	35	40	45	50	45	50	42	45
Rice,	cwt.	300	325	350	400	300	325	400	500
Shot,	——	—		1000	1100	1000		750	800
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	—		90		75	80	75	87
Turk's Island,	——	40	50	80		50		—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	900	1200	1025	1200	900	1000	800	1500
Loaf,	lb.	—		20	25	18	25	18	25
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder,	——	—		150	175	160	180	125	150
Hyson,	——	—		120		125	150	—	
Young Hyson,	——	—		—		—		100	125
Tobacco,	cwt.	400	425	250	275	—		250	700
Tallow,	lb.	10		8		10		—	
Wheat,	bush.	—		100	110	100		170	182
Whiskey,	gall.	30	32	35	37	33	35	32	35
Wine, Madeira,	——	—		250	400	300	400	250	500
Teneriffe,	——	—		150	175	160	200	—	
Sherry,	——	—		160	225	200	250	—	
Port,	——	—		200	300	—		—	
Malaga,	——	—		70	80	100	120	—	

HILLSBOROUGH. N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Any person who will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon busines relative to the paper must be post-paid.

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased of Mr. WM. HUNTINGTON, his materials, &c., and rent of his shop, I would inform the public that I will carry on the business in all its branches. All work in my line will be promptly attended to and well executed. I hope, by close application, to merit a continuance of the custom which has been so liberally given to this shop.

Lemuel Lynch.

*** *I can safely recommend Mr. Lynch to my customers, as a very attentive industrious young man, and a good workman.*

Wm. Huntington.

July 29. 40—tf

NORTH CAROLINA PORK FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell fifty head of HOGS; and if a sale is effected for the whole number, he will have them butchered in or near the town of Hillsborough, in the month of December next; weight of each hog from 120 to 175, at four dollars per hundred, fattened entirely upon grain.

Those persons who wish to purchase Pork of the above description, will leave their names, and the number of hogs wanted, with Mr. Cook, Post Master, by November court, and during court week.

Michael Holt.

Orange county, November 4. 54—3w

NOTICE.

THE firm of CHARLES L. COOLEY & Co has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and settle their accounts with Allen Parks, who only is authorized to give receipts.

Chas. L. Cooley & Co.

November 1. 54—3w

BACON FOR SALE.

THE subscribers have a quantity of prime BACON for sale, which is perfectly sound.

Turner & Phillips.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY

THE examination will commence on Monday the 1st of December, and conclude on the evening of the following day. The exercises will be resumed on the first Monday in January.

W. J Bingham, *Principal.*

P. S. The Principal will receive a few boarder

November 18. 56—tf

☞ The editors of the Raleigh Register and Star, Newbern Spectator, Carolina Observer and Tarborough Free Press, are requested to insert the above three times, and forward their accounts to this office.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust to me executed by John Lewis of Chapel Hill, for certain purposes therein specified I shall proceed to sell, on the 6th day of December next a House and Lot in the village of Chapel Hill, known as the Store House of said Lewis, also a small tract of Land adjoining the village, on which are a dwelling house and all necessary out houses. Terms of sale made known at the day above specified, on the premises.

Hugh Waddell, *Trustee.*

November 18. 56—tds

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

JUST received a fresh supply of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c. which will be sold low for cash.

Lemuel Lynch

October 21. 52—

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Susannah Ivey, deceased, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate to bring them forward, properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Henry Faucett, *Adm'r.*

November 18. 56—3w

NOTICE.

ANY person having BOOKS in their possession, belonging to the Franklin Library Society, or have any knowledge where they are, are requested to make the same known to the Librarian. The following is a catalogue of the Books missing, viz:

Thompson's History of the Late War,
Tales of Mr. Landlord,
Stern's Works,
Orator's Guide,
Goldsmith's History of England,
Manual of Po[illegible]gracia's Confession,
2d & 5th vols. of Tristabald's Farces,
1st volume of St. Roan's Well,
1st volume of Chesterfield's Letters,
7th & 9th vols. of Swift's Works,
3d volume of the Rambler.

Charles H. Cox, *Librarian.*

November 4. 54—3w

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Windsor, (Vt.) November 1.

Singular Circumstance.—It was related to us, a day or two since, by a person of unquestionable veracity, that while a party were engaged upon the 5th inst. near the village of Rutland, in this state, in firing at a pumpkin for a mark, a ball passed the object, and after going 81 rods, as ascertained by measurement, entered the mouth of a Mr. Strong, who was standing in the range of the gun, knocked in two of his teeth, and lodged in the passage of the throat. The ball was, with some difficulty, extracted by Dr. Cleaveland, of Rutland, leaving the subject of this unwelcome intrusion "more scared than hurt," although some slight inflammation of the mouth and throat was experienced for a few days. The mark was sixty feet higher than the spot on which Mr. Strong stood. *Vermont Journal.*

The Wandered Wean.—A singular and interesting occurrence took place in Queen street last week. A respectable woman, who resides there, having left her child, an infant two years of age, to play about the door till she attended to some household duties, went when she was disengaged to look for her charge. The urchin could barely crawl, and she expected to find him at the door cheek. There however it was not, and the mother, in considerable alarm, called on several neighbours, to inquire if they had seen her child. No one had seen it; and as a considerable time had now elapsed in making fruitless inquiries, the anxiety and fears of the woman became proportionably augmented. Parents can only judge of her feelings when no trace of her child could be found. The neighbours kindly assisted in making strict inquisition in every well, pig-stye, hen roost, or out-of-the way corner, for the wandered wean. He was, however, no where to be found, and, as a last recourse, they then resolved that the bell should be sent through the town. In the mean time the mother, in a state bordering on destraction, went into her own house to rummage again every hole and bunker, bed and cupboard. While thus employed, one of the sympathysing friends happened to cast her eyes to the gable of a neighbouring house, and there, with surprise and horror, discovered the lost child perched on a ladder, and within a few steps of its very top, apparently quite delighted with its state of exaltation. A lady endeavored to induce the ambitious mite to come down; but no, it shook its head, and sat fast. She then tried to go up the ladder, but half way up her head became giddy, and she was obliged to descend without accomplishing the object. The mother by this time was informed that the child was found, but her feelings may be more easily guessed than described when she saw its danger. The ladder was long enough to reach the eaves of a three story house, and within four steps was her child, holding firmly by one of the bars, and looking quite complacently on the faces below. With trembling steps the agitated mother cautiously ascended the ladder, but when within arm's length of her infant, and on the point of laying hold of him, he, as if to mock the agony of his parent, clambered up the remaining steps, and straddling across the topmost bar, held out his little hands and smiled, as if proud of his daring feat. The mother at last folded the object of her fears and affections to her fond bosom, and descended with her precious burthen in safety, shedding tears of gratitude and breathing a heartfelt prayer to that Providence which had so miraculously preserved her dear little pet.

Paisley Adv.

On Supday last, Mr. Antoine Gamarche, of St. Roch, was killed near the Parish church by a horse belonging to his brother; the deceased was not aware of the furious spirit of the horse, and upon approaching him, gave him a slight slap with his hand on the neck when the animal sprung on him and trampled him to death. M. Gamarche was a respectable farmer, of considerable property, and is deeply regretted by his numerous friends and acquaintances. He has left a widow and ten children. *Montreal Cour.*

A Caution for Nurses.—A beautiful and interesting child, the infant daughter of a gentleman at the west end of the town, became one day extremely disobedient. The usual schemes of the nurse to pacify the child were unavailing, and, in an unhappy moment she rushed to a dark cellar, with her charge in her arms. The sudden transition from light to darkness, coupled with some terrifying expressions, was too much; the little innocent shrieked wildly, and sunk on the shoulder of the nurse in helpless idiocy, deaf and dumb! Mr. Curtis, the King's aurist, was applied to, and after a considerable period had elapsed, symptoms of returning reason appeared. She has now also recovered her powers of speech and hearing. *Lond. Standard.*

Extraordinary Leap.—A leap, unparalled, we believe in the annals of horse history, has lately been accomplished in this neighbourhood. On Friday week, as Mr. Brown, of Nuneaton Colliery, was returning, in a gig, from Coventry, about seven o'clock in the evening, his horse took fright, and, running away, leaped at Cotton toll-gate, which is about seven feet high, when, singular to relate, the animal fully cleared the gate, and, bringing the gig after him, and in contact with the upper bars of the gate, which were broken, the gig, with two persons in it, passed over undamaged! Mr. Brown and another gentleman were in the vehicle at the time, and, though flung out with great violence, also escaped from any serious injury.

Coventry Observer.

An extraordinary surgical operation has lately been performed at Coblentz, upon the Attorney-General to the King. This very eminent gentleman was afflicted with a dreadful visitation, that called forth great knowledge and exertions on the part of his surgeons. For a considerable time he suffered by an increase of his tongue, which was attended with dreadful pain, and at length augmented to so great a size as to impede his breathing, and threaten speedy dissolution. Upon examination, it was found that the jaw-bone was diseased in some complicated manner, and that the tongue, by a kind of ossification, had become joined to the bone. It was resolved upon by the surgeons to undertake the removal of the jaw. They ordered such a regimen for the patient as prepared him for the operation he was to undergo, and they immediately practised upon dead subjects, so as to acquaint themselves with the peculiarities of that part of the jaw which they were to excise. The operation was then performed. They commenced it by extracting the front teeth, in order that the instruments might have more easy application to the seat of the disease; and this being done, they made a cut through the fleshy part, and laid open the cheek. The jaw was then removed, and that being done, the cheek was stitched together. The patient immediately felt relief. He breathed freely, and the oppression which had, as it were dwelt upon his lungs, left them. The night succeeding the operation, he slept five hours, and he has continued to improve so as to inspire the doctors with confidence in his ultimate recovery *Eng. pap.*

English Wars.—Of 127 years, terminating in 1815, England spent 65 in war, and 62 in peace. The war of 1688, after lasting nine years, and raising our expenditure in that period 36 millions, was ended by the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697. Then came the war of the Spanish succession, which began in 1702, concluded in 1713, and absorbed 62½ millions of our money. Next was the Spanish war of 1739, settled finally at Aix la Chapelle in 1748, after costing us 44 millions. Then came the Seven Year War of 1756, which terminated with the treaty of Paris, in 1763, in the course of which we spent 112 millions. The next was the American War of 1775, which lasted eight years. Our national expenditure in this time was 139 millions.

The French Revolutionary War, which began in 1793, lasted nine years, and exhibited an expenditure of 484 millions. The war against Bonaparte began in 1803, and ended in 1815. During those twelve years, we spent 1159 millions; 771 of which were raised by taxes; 388 by loans. In the Revolutionary War we borrowed 201 millions; in the American, 104 millions; in the Seven Year's War, 6 millions; in the Spanish War of 1739 29 millions; in the War of the Spanish succession, 32½ millions; in the War of 1688 20 millions—total borrowed in the seven wars, during 65 years, about 834 millions. In the same time we raised by taxes 1189 millions; thus forming a total expenditure of 2023 millions!

The Force of Austria.—For immediate service, Austria possesses more power than any country in the world. Her war complement of disciplined troops amount to nearly half a million.

	Men.
43 Reg. of German Infantry	177 000
13 Hungarian do.	85 000
20 Battalions Grenadiers	15 000
20 Battalions Chasseurs	16 000
19 Reg. on the Frontier (Inf.)	73 000
14 Reg. Cuirassiers & Dragoons	14 000
23 Reg. Light Cavalry	32 000
5 Reg. Light Infantry	20 000
Officers, &c.	25 000
Wagon Train	7,000
	464 000

Although Prince Metternich's overcunning policy leads him into scrapes, it must be admitted that with such a power, he has a glorious chance of *getting out.* *N. Y. Cour.*

In the Statistical Researches, published by the Prefect of the Seine in 1823, the shawls and fancy tissues made at Paris are valued in round numbers at 15.000.000f. the goldsmiths' work and jewellery at 27.000.000f. the clock and watchmaking at 19.500.000f. the gilt bronzes at 5,000,000f., and on these goods alone, the mere wages paid to workmen amount to 22.000.000f.

Important Work.—Among the list of new publications from the French press, we observe the following:—"A moral treatise upon the education of the domestic cat, preceded by a philosophical and political history of this animal; to which is annexed an essay upon the diseases to which it is liable."—The authors, Messrs. Raton and Chatelain, are said to have handled their subject in a masterly manner.

Population of England.—The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland contains 74 millions of acres, of which at least 64 millions of acres may be considered capable of cultivation. Half an acre, with ordinary cultivation, is sufficient to supply an individual with corn, and one acre sufficient to maintain a horse; consequently, the United Kingdom contains land enough for the sustenance of 120 millions of people and 4 millions of horses.

Edmunds on Political Economy.

Extraordinary Dividend.—The N. York American Insurance Company has just declared a dividend of *Twenty Per Cent.* for the last six months! One could live well upon a small capital at 40 per cent. a year.

LEGISLATURE
OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

Thursday, November 20.

On motion, the senate proceeded to the appointment of the standing committees; when a committee of *Finance*, on the part of the senate, consisting of Messrs. M'Dowell, Davidson, M'Farland, Ward, Croom, Bailey, Wilson and Gray was appointed.

The following committees were also appointed:

Of Claims.—Messrs. Love, Alexander, M'Dearmid, Sherard, Meares, Askew of Hertford, Boddie and Hinton.

Of Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Reinhardt, Shober, Marshall, M'Ilvains, Pugh, Askew of Bertie, Williams of Martin, and Smith of Person.

Of Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Shuford, Franklin of Iredell, M'Neill, Miller, Joiner, Riddick, Matthews and Ramsey.

The resolutions relative to the disposition of the governor's message, submitted by Mr. Shober, were taken up and on motion of Mr. Alexander, amended and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Davidson, a *Committee on Public Roads* was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Davidson, Joiner, Deberry, Burgin and Pugh.

Mr. M'Eachin moved that a committee of Divorce and Alimony be appointed; which motion was negatived.

On motion of Mr. Gray, a committee on *Agriculture*, consisting of Messrs. Gray, Burns, Davis, Sherard and Scott, was appointed; and on motion of Mr. Mebane, a committee on *Education*, consisting of Messrs. Mebane, Ruffin, Croom, Hunt and Franklin of Iredell, was appointed.

The following petitions were presented and referred to the committee of propositions and grievances: By Mr. Davidson, the petition of John Mittwee, of Mecklenburg, praying to be placed on the pension list; and by Mr. Bailey, the petition of Joseph Banks, of Pasquotank, stating the loss of his land warrant by fraudulent means, and praying assistance.

Mr. Parker presented the petition of Sarah Wootten, of Guilford, praying to be secured in such property as she may hereafter acquire; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Friday, November 21.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of Beaufort, a committee on the *Militia Laws and Public Arms* consisting of Messrs. Williams, M'Dowell, Wilson and M'Eachin, was appointed.

Mr. Shober presented the petition of John B Ogg, of Norfolk Va. praying that certain military certificates be allowed him; which was referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. M'Farland presented a bill to repeal the act of 1823, regulating the County Courts of Richmond; and a bill for the education of the poor children of North Carolina; which passed their first reading, and the last mentioned bill was referred to the committee on education and ordered to be printed.

Messrs. Croom, Hinton, Franklin of Surry, Brodnax and Williams of Martin were appointed a committee to inquire into the expediency of reducing the damages now given by law on bills of exchange.

On motion of M. Mebane, so much of the governor's message as relates to a petition of sundry citizens of Haywood county, relative to suits brought against them in the Federal Court by individuals claiming their lands under a grant issued by the state in the year 1796, was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

A message from the house of commons, proposing that the accompanying reports of the superintendent of public buildings be referred to a joint select committee. The proposition was agreed to, and Messrs. Hinton and Davidson were named on the part of the senate.

Another message from the house, proposing that the documents accompanying the governor's message be referred to a joint select committee, to consist, on their part, of Messrs. Fisher, Ship, Gary, Newland and Stedman; and that the report of the commissioner, Romulus M. Saunders, be printed. The proposition was agreed to, and Messrs. Mebane, Love, Smith of Davidson, M'Daniel and Parker were appointed said committee on the part of the senate.

On motion of Mr. Welborn, it was resolved that a committee, consisting on the part of the senate, of Messrs Welborn, Mebane, Franklin of Surry, M'Dearmid and M'Neill, be appointed to take into consideration the expediency of reducing the price of vacant and unappropriated lands.

Saturday, November 22.

The bill to repeal the act of 1823, regulating the County Courts of Richmond, passed its second and third readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The following engrossed bills passed their several readings, and were ordered to be enrolled: A bill to establish and incorporate Bethel Academy, in Duplin county; a bill appointing commissioners for the town of Snow Hill in Greene county; and a bill to encourage the raising of sheep, and for the destruction of wolves in Ashe county.

Another message from that house, poposing that the report, accompanying the message, of the surviving commissioner, William Robards, appointed to superintend the sale of the property of the late public treasurer, be referred to the committee, and that it be printed; which proposition was agreed to.

Mr. M'Innis presented a bill for the inspection of steam mill timber; and Mr. Reinhardt, a bill giving compensation to patrollers; which were read the first time and passed, and the last named bill was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Monday, November 24.

Mr. Welborn presented the following resolution, which was read, and, on motion of Mr. Speight, laid on the table

Resolved, That a joint select committee be appointed by the two houses of this legislature, to take into consideration the expediency of instructing our senators and requesting our representatives in congress to obtain for this state a proportionable part of the public funds for the purpose of internal improvements.

The following bills were presented: By Mr. Boddie, a bill concerning the County Courts of Nash; by Mr. Franklin, of Iredell, a bill to authorise the committee of finance of Iredell county to settle with the commissioners of the town of Statesville; and by Mr. Pugh, a bill to provide for the draining of Mattamuskeet Lake; which bills passed their first reading, and the last mentioned was referred to the committee on internal improvements and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Ruffin, the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the existing laws in relation to mortgages and deeds in trust, so as to prevent their being used for purposes of partiality and fraud.

The bill to authorize the committee of finance of Iredell to settle with the commissioners of the town of Statesville; and the bill concerning the County Courts of Nash, passed their second and third readings and were ordered to be engrossed.

The resolution from the other house, proposing to institute a joint select committee on the subject of the banks, was read and concurred in.

Tuesday, Nov. 25.

Mr. Deberry presented a bill to amend the act of 1815, providing for the removal of the public buildings in Montgomery county; and Mr. Mebane, a bill to authorise the Public Treasurer to purchase stock in the Cape Fear Navigation Company; which bills passed their first reading, and the last named was referred to the committee on internal improvements.

The senate proceeded to consider the petition of Sarah Wooters, of Guilford; when Mr. Parker presented a bill to secure to the said petitioner such property as she may hereafter acquire. The said bill was read the first time, passed and referred to the committee of propositions and grievances.

Mr Love presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of the southwestern part of Haywood county, praying the passage of a law to form all that part of the southwestern territory, lately acquired from the Cherokees, into a separate county; and also a bill to carry into effect the prayer of the petitioners. The said bill was read the first time, passed and referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Love, Brodnax, M'Neill, Deberry and Hardin.

Mr. Burns presented a bill in aid of the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal Company; which was read the first time, passed, and referred to the committee on internal improvements.

On motion of Mr. Shober, the committee on public roads were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws as far as regards the manner in which public roads are worked and kept in repair.

The bill to amend the act of 1815, providing for the removal of the public buildings in Montgomery county, was read the second and third times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The proposition of the other house, to ballot for senator on Thursday next, was agreed to.

Wednesday, Nov. 26.

Mr. Shober, from the committee of propositions and grievances, reported a bill to restore to credit George Jernigan, of Wayne county; which passed its several readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Ward presented a resolution authorising the commissioners of finances to burn such treasury notes, now in the treasury, as they may deem unfit for circulation; which was adopted and sent to the other house for concurrence.

The following engrossed bills passed their several readings, and were ordered to be enrolled. A bill to prevent the falling of timber in, or obstructing the channels of Uharie river and Richland creek, in Randolph county; a bill to incorporate Line Lodge, No. 87; and a bill to alter the names of, and legitimate Benjamin M. Ezell and Robert M. Ezell.

The proposition of the other house, to raise a joint select committee to inquire into the expediency of electing sheriffs by the people, was agreed to, and Messrs. Speight, Wellborn, Beasley, Davenport and Williams of Beaufort, were appointed the committee on the part of the senate.

Another proposition, that so much of the governor's message as relates to a Penitentiary and Lunatic Asylum, be referred to a joint select committee, was also agreed to, and Messrs. Speight, Wilson, Davidson, Brodnax and Salyear were appointed on said committee by the senate.

The proposition of the house of commons, to refer the bill to form a separate county out of part of the counties of Burke and Buncombe, was rejected.

Mr. Wilson presented the report of the representatives of the state at the meeting of the stockholders of the Cape Fear Bank on the 7th January last; which was ordered to be printed, referred to the select committee on the banks and circulating medium, and sent to the other house for concurrence.

The proposition of the house of commons, to refer the treasurer's report relative to the several banks of this state since their organization, to the joint select committee on the banks, and that the same be printed, was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, November 19.

The Speaker, in pursuance of the rules of order, appointed a select committee

On the Judiciary consisting of Messrs. Nash, Gaston, Swain, Spruill, Waddell, Eccles, Potter, Wheeler and Bynum.

The following standing committees were also appointed.

Of Claims.—Messrs. Stedman, Webster, Dickinson, Sasser, Spruill, Sharpe, Williams, Kerr, John Smith, Gibson, Wesley Jones, Ruffin, Clement, Hardin, Newland and Lorentz.

Of Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Montgomery, Mhoon, Whitfield, Brown, Gary, Wilkinson, Stephens, Wright, Morris, Nicholson, Thos. Webb, Potter, Allison, Simpson, Clayton and James Webb.

Of Education.—Messrs. M'Neill, Poole, Blackledge, Watson, Pierce, Francis, Simmons, Hall, Boykin, Purcell, N G Smith, Nash, Mendenhall, M'Lean, Swain and Shipp.

Of Agriculture.—Messrs. Ball, Watford, Cox, Rhodes, Jesse, Wm. G Jones, Gillespie, Larkins, Alford, Wadsworth, Stockard, Hugh Walker, Hampton, Kendall, Edmondson and Mark Brittain.

Of Internal Improvement.—Messrs. Wheeler, Gregory, Borden, Jasper, Cooper, Ward, John Walker, Thomas Smith, Eccles, M'Neil, Wyche, Hugh Waddell, Bethell, Fleming, Graham and Gordon.

Of Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Bateman, Sanderson, Jarman, Harper, Rogers, Battle, Foy, M'Millan, Underwood, Tyson, Whitaker, Brooks, Bogle, Blackwood, Saintclare and Callaway.

The following subjects alluded to in the governor's message were referred to different committees, viz. So much as relates to the Banks, to Messrs. Potter, Brittain, of Burke, Ruffin, Mendenhall and Branch; as relates to internal improvements, to the committee on that subject; as relates to the memorial of sundry citizens of Haywood, to Messrs. Edmundson, Shipp, Moore of Surry, Moore of Stokes, and Hancock; as relates to draining swamp lands, to the committee on internal improvements; and as relates to the Tariff, to Messrs. Bynum, Gaston, Shipp, Nash and Mhoon.

Thursday, Nov. 20.

On motion of Mr. Potter,

Resolved, That the treasurer be requested to lay before this house immediately a transcript of so much of his annual report as embraces the annual exposition of the several banks of this state, from the periods at which they were established.

On motion of Mr. Wheeler, so much of the governor's message as relates to the outlet of the waters of the Albemarle Sound to the Ocean, was referred to the committee of internal improvements.

Mr. Mhoon presented the petition of Silas Smith, of Bertie, praying for privilege to purchase a certain tract of land, which he is in possession of under lease from the Tuscarora Indians. Referred to the committee of propositions and grievances.

The bill for the destruction of wolves in Ashe county, passed its second and third readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Newland, a Military Committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Boykin, Bateman, Fisher, Newland, Sharpe, Bethell and Pierce.

Messrs. Swain, Eccles, Spruill, and Graham were added to the select committee, to whom was referred so much of the governor's message as relates to the banks.

Mr. Clayton presented a bill to repeal the act fixing the sum hereafter to be paid for vacant land; which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Wheeler presented a bill to explain the act of last session, reducing the number of petty musters to two in the year, which was read the first time, passed, and referred to the military committee.

Friday, Nov. 21.

On motion of Mr. Nash, the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire whether any, and if any, what amendment is necessary to the law upon the subject of the trial of prisoners charged with capital offences.

Mr. Jones, of Wake, presented the report of the superintendent of public buildings; which was read, and sent to the senate, with a proposition that it be referred to a select joint committee, to consist, on the port of this house, of Mr. Jones of Wake, and Mr. Hampton.

On motion of Mr. Spruill, the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering and amending the laws relative to mortgages and deeds in trust, as more effectually to prevent the frauds practised under the existing laws.

Mr. Hellen presented a bill to amend the act of 1800, concerning wrecks, which passed its first reading.

Mr. Harper presented a bill appointing commissioners for the town of Snow Hill; which passed its several readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Cox, the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law on the subject, that no judgment shall be given against any administrator or executor for a certain length of time, from the time of administration granted, or qualification of an executor.

Mr. Gillespie presented a bill to establish and incorporate Bethel Academy, in Duplin county; which passed its several readings and was ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Mhoon, the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary in the laws relative to widows' dower.

Saturday, November 22.

Received from the senate a resolution, proposing to raise a joint select committee to take into consideration the expediency of reducing the price of vacant and unappropriated lands; which was concurred in, and Messrs. Clayton, Gregory, Blackledge, Alexander and Brittain of Haywood were appointed the committee on the part of this house.

On motion of Mr. Swain, the bill to repeal the act fixing the sum hereafter to be paid for vacant lands, was referred to the joint committee on the subject.

Mr. Wright presented a bill to incorporate Line Lodge, No. 87; which passed its several readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Gary, so much of the governor's message as relates to the complaints of some of the western counties of the injury they sustain from the shortness of the terms of their Superior Courts, was referred to the judiciary committee.

On motion of Mr Sanderson the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act of 1826, prohibiting the trading with slaves except in the manner therein prescribed, as more effectually to prevent the selling of powder and shot to slaves.

On motion of Mr. Bozman, the same committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a separate and distinct Court of Equity.

Mr. N. G. Smith presented the following resolution, which was passed:

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing petty musters to one only in twelve months.

The bill concerning wrecks was referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Hellen, Styron, Walker of New Hanover, Bell and Nelson.

Mr. Potter presented a resolution, adding nine additional members to the select committee on the Banks, and directing the committee to inquire into certain points therein named; which resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Blackledge presented a bill "to vest the election of Sheriffs in the freemen of the county," which was read and laid on the table.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

London, Oct. 17.

By the French mail just arrived, two reports prevail, one that the Russians have been again defeated near Shumla; second, that an armistice has taken place.

The public will be gratified to learn that the price of Corn has fallen considerably since Monday, in consequence of the great supplies; and the knowledge of still further quantities being on their way, gives rise to an expectation that a further fall may be looked for.

The Paris papers just received, give a letter from Berlin of the 9th, stating that the second army of Count Wittgenstein was dispersed. Whole regiments of cavalry were dismounted; the want of water was so great that three rubles were given for a bottle. It was reported on the Frankfort Exchange that the siege of Varna had been raised, and the Russian army was in full retreat to the Danube.

Paris, Oct. 11

We have letters from Odessa of September 26. It was known that the Russian army was in a distressed condition, and that the Emperor desires peace. If we may believe the letters from Bucharest, the Turks have assumed the offensive. The corps of Gen. Roth had been almost destroyed, the siege of Shumla raised, and the Russians abandoning 30 pieces of cannon, have retreated towards Bazardjik, pursued by Hussein Bey at the head of 70 000 men, who flatters himself that he should destroy them, fall on the rear of the army besieging Varna, relieve that town, and terminate the campaign by compelling the whole of the Russian army to a general attack.

Berlin, Oct. 6.

On the 26th September a manifesto was issued at St. Petersburg, ordering a levy of four men, of every 500 of the population. The number of recruits to be raised by this order, is estimated at 240,000 men.

Vienna, Oct. 3.

The Courier de Smyrne, of the 1st September, contains an article from Constantinople, according to which Shumla is provided with provisions and ammunition for six months to come. The same, says the Courier, is the case with every other position in the Balkan, and all the disorder that formerly reigned in the Turkish Commissariat has entirely disappeared. The distribution of provisions takes place in a regular and punctual manner, and this laudable conduct on the part of government, had a most beneficial effect in preventing desertion. The Grand Vizier is accompanied by one of the Plenipotentaries who signed the treaty of Ackermann, and he will be joined by Argyropoulo, formerly Dragoman of the Porte, by birth a Greek, a man of distinguished talents, who was lately recalled from exile with another very considerable Greek family. The presence of these persons in the camp give reasons to conjecture that the porte had been called upon to be ready to enter into negotiations for peace, as soon as the time for fixing the preliminary basis shall arrive."

Hamburg, Oct. 10.

A letter from Frankfort says, that estafettes, received from Vienna, represented the present campaign of the Russians as completely at an end, and that the Emperor was about to return to St. Petersburg. Count Wittgenstein, it is said, is to be superseded in his command, and General Ugarow appointed to succeed him.

With regard to the affairs in the East, Bell's Weekly Messenger holds the following significant language:—"In considering the failure of Russia in the present campaign, for such it must doubtless be called, we cannot but ascribe it to the total want of all military skill in this semi-barbarous nation, to the absence of all the science which is necessary to conduct a siege; and the confidence in mere brute force, unilluminated by a spark of talent. The Turks have been successful by avoiding all battles—by entrenching themselves behind stone walls, and fighting in the fastnesses of the mountains. Russia must have indeed experienced, if she has any sensibility, a keen wound given to her military pride. She has been seriously humbled, and lost much of that estimation in the eyes of other powers which she formerly possessed. The winter months will possibly be passed in negociations; and if the war should recommence in the next spring, new interests and new actors will doubtless appear on the scene. The fire will perhaps spread, and all Europe may experience the effect of a general conflagration."

Semlin, Sept. 18.

The last mail from Constantinople brings nothing important; but the military preparations are worthy of attention. All the Turkish nation appear animated with a warlike spirit. Numbers of Asiatic troops, mostly cavalry, continue to arrive, and proceed to the Danube, after halting a short time. Several of the exiled Janissaries have been discovered among them, who were immediately arrested, and publicly thrown into the sea.

Three frigates have been fitted out, which, accompanied by a steam-boat carrying 24 guns, that has lately arrived here, are going to observe the Bosphorus. The Turks seem no way intimidated. All the young men take arms, and the old men say aloud, "We know that the Russians are going to blockade the Dardanelles, that the English threaten Egypt, the French the Morea, but we confide in the God of Mahomet, whose omnipotence will aid our arms."

The Sultan, before proceeding to business, goes to the mosque. After prayers he reviews the troops in Constantinople, and then goes to Eglick-Dschumi, out of the gates where great batteries are erecting. The Castle of the seven towers is to be fortified, and provided with one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon. From the suburbs of the porters three rows of batteries have been erected, which have at least 350 cannon. Of the six gates between the Seven Towers and the harbor, all are to be shut, except two—the new gate, and that leading to Adrianople.

Agram Gazette.

Josephine Marie-Eupr sine de Fontinelle, Countess of Rocheline, aged 28 years, was brought up on the 15th October, before the correctional police of Paris, charged with stealing, on the 9th September, a gold ornament from the shop of M. Bessaud, in the Palais Royal, on the 1st October, several articles of dress from that of M. Lespagnol, a *marchand de nouveautes*. She entered both stores under pretence of making purchases. The case is reported as a truly affecting one, in the Constitutionnel. She was condemned to one year's imprisonment.

THE
CHRISTIAN ALMANAC,
for NORTH-CAROLINA, for
1829,
For sale at this Office.
Nov. 28. 57

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, December 3.

The Hon. John Branch has been re-elected senator in congress from this state, for six years from the fourth of March next.

Gov. Iredell has also been elected as senator, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Nathaniel Macon.

Romulus M. Saunders, esq. has been appointed attorney general of the state, and John L. Bailey, esq. of Pasquotank, solicitor for the first judicial circuit.

At Currituck Superior Court, Judge Strange presiding, John Chittem was charged as accessary to the murder of I. I. Lindsay, found guilty, and sentence to be hung. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court on a point of law.

A letter has been received at New-York from Gen. Lafayette, announcing his intention of visiting the United States about the beginning of this month.

Snow fell at Petersburg and Richmond on the 18th ult.

MARKETS.

The late intelligence from Europe seems to have effected a reduction in the price of Flour. At Petersburg on the 28th ult. wheat was quoted at $1: 20 to 1: 40. At Baltimore, Flour at $7 to 7: 12½. At New York, Flour $7¼ to 7¾.

Post Master at New York.—S L Governeur, esq. of New York, has been appointed Post-master of that city. Mr. G. is the son-in-law of Col. Monroe, and though a gentleman of high respectability, to whom the attention of the government might well be drawn for his individual and estimable qualities, the appointment has no doubt been made with a particular and kind regard to the feelings of Col. Monroe, to whom it will without doubt, prove a source of comfort. *Baltimore Gazette.*

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

North-Carolina.—The following are the Official Returns of the election in North-Carolina for Electors of President and vice President.

Counties.	*Jackson.*	*Adams.*
Anson,	701	494
Ashe,	319	107
Beaufort,	372	625
Brunswick,	149	175
Buncombe,	762	111
Burke,	1,314	211
Bertie,	571	210
Bladen,	384	111
Cabarrus,	428	321
Chowan,	225	69
Columbus,	300	40
Cumberland,	821	325
Caswell,	941	26
Chatham,	698	409
Craven,	550	399
Camden,	426	65
Carteret.	325	350
Currituck,	396	35
Davidson,	849	234
Duplin.	546	132
Edgecombe,	902	111
Franklin,	630	82
Gaston,	546	970
Gates,	424	85
Granville,	842	162
Greene,	203	146
Haywood,	933	3
Halifax,	765	60
Hertford,	379	159
Hyde,	247	88
Iredell,	563	571
Johnston,	418	183
Jones,	212	215
Lenoir,	252	111
Lincoln,	1,191	429
Martin,	461	198
Montgomery,	564	331
Mecklenburg,	1,194	376
Moore,	515	90
New-Hanover,	668	147
Nash,	453	57
Northampton,	362	228
Onslow,	476	105
Orange,	1,057	440
Perquimons,	301	134
Person,	393	24
Pitt,	329	485
Pasquotank,	373	293
Randolph,	417	619
Richmond,	358	309
Rockingham,	989	110
Robeson,	579	264
Rowan,	1,197	321
Rutherford,	1,214	53
Sampson,	599	120
Stokes,	1,190	245
Surry,	1,190	272
Tyrrell,	273	20
Warren,	532	33
Wake,	1,037	266
Wayne,	538	282
Washington,	315	62
Wilkes,	699	310
	37,857	13,918
	13,918	
Jakson's maj.	23,930	

The result of the presidential election in the state of New York has at length been ascertained to be, 20 for Jackson and 16 for Adams.

In Connecticut, according to official returns, the votes stood thus: for Adams 13,144; for Jackson 4,379.

In Ohio, the official returns give Jackson 67,597 votes, and Adams 63,395 majority for Jackson 4,201.

In Kentucky, the Jackson majority is estimated at 8000.

Some of our public journalists have considerably amused their readers for some days past by calculations founded on a singular agreement said to have been made between a friend of Mr. Adams and a friend of Gen. Jackson, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The Adams man received one hundred dollars as a consideration for an agreement, in writing, to pay the Jacksonian one cent for the first electoral vote over 130 which Gen. Jackson shall obtain, two for the second, four the third, eight for the fourth, and so on, doubling for each additional vote. From present appearances, the probability is that Gen. Jackson will receive 178 votes, 48 over 130. The following figures will show the process of accumulation, and the amount the Jacksonian will be entitled to receive.

	dolls. cts.		dolls. cts.
1 vote,	1	25 votes,	167,772 16
2	2	26	335,544 32
3	4	27	671,088 64
4	8	28	1,342,177 28
5	16	29	2,684,354 56
6	32	30	5,368,709 12
7	64	31	10,737,418 24
8	1 28	32	21,474,836 48
9	2 56	33	42,949,672 96
10	5 12	34	85,899,345 92
11	10 24	35	171,798,691 84
12	20 48	36	343,597,383 68
13	40 96	37	687,194,767 36
14	81 92	38	1,374,389,534 72
15	163 84	39	2,748,779,069 44
16	327 68	40	5,497,558,138 88
17	655 36	41	10,995,116,277 76
18	1,310 72	42	21,990,232,555 52
19	2,621 44	43	43,980,465,111 04
20	5,242 88	44	87,960,930,222 08
21	10,485 76	45	175,921,860,444 16
22	20,971 52	46	351,843,720,888 32
23	41,943 04	47	703,687,441,776 64
24	83,886 08	48	1,407,374,883,553 28

Thus it appears that one cent, doubled forty-eight times, will amount to the enormous sum of 1,407,374,883,553 dollars 28 cents.

A writes in the Baltimore American has continued the calculation up to 60, making a sum of 5,765,607,523,034,234 dollars, and says, "if this amount was in Spanish dollars, and laid on a road 60 feet broad, it would extend 234,367,479 miles, or nearly three times the distance from the earth to the sun. If piled close together, it would form a parallelopiped of dollars having a base of one mile square and more than three and a quarter miles high. The interest of this sum, at the rate of one per cent. per annum, would be 1828 dollars for the thousandth part of a second."

But the Baltimore Patriot says, "the joke does not appear to be all on the Jackson man's side. The money is to be *counted*, and it will take *a pretty long* life time of any *common* man to count out 'the shiners.' Let's see; allowing that a man can count sixty dollars a minute, and that he continues to count without ceasing to sleep, to take refreshment, or to keep the Sabbath, it will take him 25,831 years; but allow him to work eight hours a day, and rest on the Sabbath, he will be occupied 85,563 years. So that the Adams man, when he is called upon for the cash, may tell his Jackson friend—'Sit down, sir; as soon as I can count the money you shall have it.' Even the banks can take time to count the money, you know."

The Baltimore Patriot, however, has calculated but for 43 votes over 130, the least probable number; if, then, they should amount to 48, as in all probability they will, the labour of counting, working eight hours a day, would be extended to 1,369,008 years.

Now, for the exercise of some of our readers expert at figures, we will propose the following question: Suppose the Adams man should put out at interest the 100 dollars received, at three per cent. per annum, the interest to be added to the principal every year, and suffered thus to accumulate at compound interest, until the sum claimed by the Jackson man could be counted, counting sixty dollars a minute and working eight hours a day, what sum would be left after fulfilling the contract with the Jackson man?

Wilmington, N. C. Nov. 18.

Examination of the Improvements on the river.—On Wednesday last, Mr. Nash, the state Engineer accompanied by a number of gentlemen of this place and its vicinity, proceeded down the river, in the steam boat Enterprise, for the purpose of examining the improvements of the river, going on under the superintendence of Hinton James, esq. The examination of the new channel across the upper shoal, resulted in finding at the shoalest place, 11 feet water; the balance of the distance 400 yards, the length of the channel cut through this shoal, was from 12 to 14 feet: the distance in which they found but 11 feet is but short, it is in the immediate neighborhood where the dredging Machine is at work; this channel is from 40 to 50 yards wide. They then examined the old ship channel across this shoal, and found but 9 feet water, making a difference of 2 feet between this the present channel used, and the new one. They then proceeded to the lower shoal, where they found 11 feet in the shoalest part, the tide had now risen about 1 to 1½ feet.—The Cut across this shoal is 350 yards, and of the same width with the upper channel. The tide rises 3 to 4 feet, so that at high spring tides, a vessel drawing 12½ feet water with a fair wind, can cross both shoals; whereas formerly, vessels drawing more than 10½ feet could not cross. Thus it will be seen that there is an evident improvement of 2½ to 3 feet made in the depth of water on the upper shoal and 1½ to 2 on the lower; besides the advantage of having nearly a straight course the whole distance. The only objection that presents itself, is the narrowness of these channels; with a head wind they are too narrow for a vessel to beat. It is however believed by those who are judges that the washing of the current will soon widen them. It is contemplated that another season's work with the Dredging Machine will make a channel of 13 to 14 feet at high water, the whole length of the shoals. It is therefore hoped that the members of our Legislature will once more make an appropriation to complete the work, which thus far has gone on so prosperously. *Liberalist.*

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

Mr. Heartt:—Among the discoveries which have been made by a close observance of the *modus operandi* of nature and an exact imitation thereof, the most striking and interesting is the production of *animal life* by *artificial means*. The date of this art is lost in the mist of time. The Egyptians, with whom it originated, say it was known and in use in the reign of Ptolemy the first, 306 years prior to the birth of our Saviour. Be this as it may, we must all allow it a high point of antiquity, for Egypt was once the cradle of science, and has been going back for at least thirteen centuries. Yes, the days of literature and of scientific research have long gone by in that benighted country, and the arts they practice are almost coeval with their Sphynx and their Pyramids.

That which had originated with the learned philosopher, those secrets of nature, which his unwearied labours and numberless experiments had brought to light, soon became (as is always the case, and very properly too) matter of traffic and gain. Numbers applied themselves, acquired the necessary knowledge, and the production of *live birds* from eggs on which the mother had *never sat*, no longer required the hand of the philosopher.

The practice of this art has long been confined to a single village in Egypt, called, I think, el Baum, or el Burm.

About the beginning of autumn, (the time preferred,) the inhabitants of this village spread themselves over Egypt, to make their engagements. Each *hatcher*, as he is termed, is possessed of an oven competent to the management of from *forty* to *eighty thousand eggs;* and the contract invariably is, that he shall deliver *two thirds* as many *chickens*, as there have been eggs given him.

The oven is of simple construction, made of clay, and has two rows of shelves. On these, and *not touching each other*, the eggs are placed, *immersed in hot stable litter*. The perfection of the art lies in a just apportionment of heat, and knowledge of the proper times for turning the eggs, which must be done several times in the course of the day and night. The greatest heat is applied during the first eight days, at the end of which the hatchers are able to detect with certainty, such eggs as would not be fruitful. These are picked out, and would be thrown away, but for the intreaties of a set of miserable beings, who go round to the ovens at stated periods, praying for this odious offal, on which they feed. Alas! what a picture of want, and of human misery!!—Yet it is the true portraiture of the Egyptian beggar. Volney saw numbers of them under the walls of Cairo, disputing with the carrion-crow and the dog the putrid remains of camels and horses, which had died from fever and fatigue. Let the American citizen, who reads this article, bend low his head, and offer his fervent thanks to that great and good Being, whose dispensations shelter him from the horrors I have described.—But to return to my subject.

The last ten days of "*the hatch*," are fraught with peril, and require every care; for now the shell contains a living animal, which generates *in se* no small portion of heat. The heart has been many days in motion; the lungs have been inflated, from air received through the pores of the shell; and the gradual, cautious, diminution of external heat becomes indispensable. It is at periods like these, that the skill of the hatcher is exhibited. The poor Egyptian, unaided by the lamp of science, so long burnt out in his country, gropes his way mechanically, without ever thinking of the changes which every hour produces in the egg which has been confided to his care. It is enough for him to know, that a certain process will produce a chicken, in a given time. *Eggs* and *horse-dung* bound his knowledge.

Sir Robert Wilson, in his history of the British expedition to Egypt, seems to think these people yet under the curse. For after stating the torments he underwent from fleas, flies, and musquetoes, he denounces their sheep, goats and oxen, and curses their *poultry* for being lean, rank, tough, and deformed; all of which he seems to attribute to their having been hatched in horse-dung, and reared by beings who more resembled baboons than men. Perhaps the gallant knight would have been better satisfied with the poultry who claimed the French philosopher *Reaumer*, for their parent.

This distinguished man, considering that the process of incubation depended simply on a proper regulation of heat, rejected the Egyptian plan, so odious to Sir Robert, and availed himself of the heat, first, of a baker's oven, and next of a glass house. The eggs submitted to experiment, were placed in forms lined with cotton, and the heat communicated by pipes. The experiments of this truly great man are of the most interesting character, and must ever command the attention and admiration of the learned throughout the world.

M. Reaumer found that the *same degree of heat* was necessary to the production of every species of the feathered race. The *time* alone was variant. Twelve days, for instance, will bring forth the Canary, or any other small bird; while twenty-one are required for the common fowl, and twenty-eight for the turkey.

The progress of incubation in the *natural way*, is too curious, and its developements too astonishing, to be silently passed by.

Scarcely has the hen sat twelve hours, when some sketch of the chicken appears. The heart may be seen to beat on the second day. It has the appearance of a horse-shoe, but no blood yet appears. About seven o'clock, on the *evening* of the second day, two minute vesicles of blood are to be distinguished, the pulsation of which is very visible; one of these is the left ventricle, and the other the root of the great artery. At the fiftieth hour, one auricle of the heart appears; the beating of which is observed first, in the auricle, and afterwards in the ventricle. At the end of seventy hours, the wings are distinguishable, and on the head, two bubbles are seen for the brain, one for the bill, and two others, for the hind and fore part of the head. Towards the end of the fourth day, the two auricles draw near the heart. The liver appears on the fifth day. At the end of 134 hours, the first voluntary motion is observed; in seven hours more, the lungs and stomach become visible; and four hours after this, the intestines, the loins, and the upper jaw. At the 144th hour, two vesicles are discerned, and two drops of blood. The seventh day, the brain begins to have consistence. At the 190th hour, the bill opens, and flesh appears on the breast; in four hours more, the breast bone is seen, and in six after, the ribs appear forming from the back, and the bill is very distinct, as well as the gall bladder. The bill becomes green, at the end of 236 hours; if you now take out the chicken it will move. The feathers begin to appear, towards the 240th hour, and the skull becomes gristly. At the 264th hour, the eyes appear. At the 288th the ribs are perfect. At the 331st, the spleen draws near the stomach, and the lungs to the chest. At the end of 355 hours, the bill frequently opens and shuts; and at the close of the 18th day, the first cry of the chicken is heard. From this time, it begins to peck the shell; till breaking the wall of its prison, it comes forth.

The process described, never varies. The formation of each constituent part, is the precursor of the next. Regulated by the will of that mighty Being, whose law is perfection, change or variance is unknown.

Reader, here pause and reflect. If you are wise, you may gather much from what you have read. What has not an egg developed to you? The mighty works of God! That Being whom we too seldom think of, too often offend! Agnew.

MARRIED.

In this county, on Tuesday evening the 25th ult. by Rev. Joseph H. Bland, Mr. *Calvin E. Parish*, of Giles county, Tennessee, to Miss *Mary Holden*, of this county.

NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid, a bond made by David Fogleman, payable to Nathaniel Newlin the 9th of the tenth month in 1826, bearing date the 23d of the eight month, 1826, for one hundred dollars, with three small credits endorsed upon it. All persons are forewarned trading for said bond, and David Fogleman from paying it to any person but myself.

Samuel Woody,
Agent for Nathaniel Newlin.

10th mo. 24. 58—3wp

State of North Carolina,

CHATHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. November Term. 1828.

Sally Gilbert, Aaron Moffett and Finity his wife, Daniel Perry and Nancy his wife, Polly Jones, Valeria Jones, by her guardain Jacob Johnson, Nancy Jones and John Jones, by their guardian Nathaniel G. Smith,

vs

Richard Jones, Benjamin Jones, James Gilbert and Mary his wife, and the heirs at law of William Jones, deceased.

IT appearing to the court that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered that notice of the filing of this petition be given, by advertisment in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, and that the defendants appear and plead, answer or demur thereto, or the same will be taken as confessed.

Thos. Ragland, c. c. c.

Dec. 2 58—6w

HILLSBOROUGH FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE winter examination of this institution, will commence on Tuesday the 9th inst. and end the following day.

W. M. Green, *Superintedent.*

December 2. 58—

NOTICE.

WILL be hired out, on the 29th instant, before the court house door in Hillsborough, for the ensuing year, the Negroes belonging to Richard Ashe's estate.

Ed. Strudwick, *Guardian.*

Dec. 2. 58—

NOTCE

WILL be hired out, on Monday the 29th day of December inst. the Negroes belonging the estate of Wm. F. Strudwick.

James Webb, *Guardian.*

December 2. 58—3w

SALE AT AUCTION

ON Friday night next, the remaining stock of BOOKS, belonging to the estate of Hiram Turner, will be disposed of at public sale. The sales will close on that evening.

Henry D. Turner, *Adm'r.*

Dec. 2 58—1w

THIS SALE.

BY virtue of a deed in trust, executed by CHARLES JONES to the subscriber, for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale, before the court house in Hillsborough, on the 31st day of December inst. the tract of LAND mentioned in said trust, and whereon the said Charles Jones now resides, upon the waters of New Hope. Terms cash.

A. B. Bruce, *Trustee.*

December 2. 58—3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified, at the last term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for this county, as administrator to the estate of PARRY SUTTON, deceased: notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make immediate payment; and those having claims against the estate to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Absalom Harvey. *Adm'r.*

Nov. 28. 58—3w

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, on Thursday the 18th of December, at the late dwelling-house of Parry Sutton, deceased, all his personal property, consisting of horses, cows, hogs, oats, corn, fodder, two wagons, still and stilling vessels, farming utensils, and household and kitchen furniture. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

On the same day, the plantation whereon the deceased formerly lived, will be rented for the term of twelve months.

Absalom Harvey, *Adm'r.*

Nov. 28. 58—3w

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, on Friday the 26th day of December, at the late residence of William Cabe, deceased,

Fourteen or fifteen likely Negroes,

on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with two good securities. Also the wood work of a wagon, with several other articles, will be sold at the same time.

Wm. Brown, *Adm'r.*

Nov. 29. 58—3w

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscribers, at November term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, on the estate of JOHN THOMPSON, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it are requested to present them to John Newlin, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

John Newlin,
Robt. Thompson, } *Adm'rs.*

Orange County, Nov. 29. 58—3w

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to public sale, at the late residence of John Thompson, deceased, on Monday the 22d day of December, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, household and

kitchen furniture, farming utensils, cooper's tools, a quantity of staves, one wagon and gear, a quantity of corn, wheat and oats. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

John Newlin, *Adm'r.*

Orange county, Nov. 29. 58—3w

NOTICE.

AT the November term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, the subscriber qualified as executor to the last will and testament of JONATHAN LINDLEY, deceased, in the state of North Carolina; therefore, all within the state indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

John Newlin, *Executor.*

Orange county, 11th month, 29th.

TRUST SALE

BY virtue of a deed of trust to me executed by ANDREW DAVIS, to secure the payment of certain debts therein mentioned, I shall, on Monday the 12th day of January next, expose to public sale, at the residence of the said Andrew Davis, the Plantation on which he now resides, containing

Two Hundred and Fifty Acres,

on which is a Threshing Machine and Cotton Gin, and other necessary buildings.

Also, five head of horses, seven head of cattle, one yoke of oxen, and cart, about forty-five sheep and fifteen hogs, one wagon and gear, three saddles, two feather beds and furniture, a variety of household and kitchen furniture, and many other things. Terms made known on the day of sale. Creditors are requested to attend.

John Newlin, *Trustee.*

Chatham county, Nov. 29. 58—

From the Boston Literary Gazette.

HENRY SECOND.

"How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is,
To have a thankless child." —*Shakspeare.*

Monarch!—there's paleness on thy brow,—
Hath sickness blanch'd thy cheek?
A pang doth set its seal e'en now,
Which language fails to speak;—
The crown gleams radiant on thy head,
Thy royal robes are gay,
Far realms behold thy might with dread,
And Albion lauds thy sway.

Thou valiant, wise and glorious king,
What deamon blasts thy days?
What woe hath power a breast to wring
Which pride and envy praise?—
I question'd long ere word or tone
From that stern lip did part,
At length there rose a hollow moan,—
"*Go —ask a father's heart.*"

"What!—are thy princely sons laid low
In honor's scutcheon'd bed?
And therefore do thy sorrows flow
To wail the early dead?"
"No:—No.—The spoiler's wrath may seal
Bright youthful eyes in sleep,
And yet the sire submissive kneel
Before his God and weep:

But when the hearts our love has nurst
With fond and sleepless care,
Do weave in treachery accurst
Rebellion's hateful snare,
A venom'd wound which mocks at speech
The parent's soul must feel,—
A pang which death forbears to teach,
And time despairs to heal." H.

From the New York Observer.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

It is surprising how lightly the obligations of strict honesty seem to sit upon many persons who would fain be considered very good men. If they wish to sell an article, they appear to suppose that an erroneous statement concerning it, or at least a concealment of its defects, is perfectly admissible; and when the bargain is completed and writings signed, if the purchaser remonstrates, they will laugh at him in his face. If they have incurred an honest debt, which by some quirk of the law it is possible avade, they will postpone, and probably never pay at all. If a mistake has occurred in their favor, they will never rectify it. Nay, there are men who profess better things, whom if you intrust with the collection of monies or other confidential business, it is extremely doubtful whether the proper returns will ever be made, unless you pursue them continually with your eye. In short, we believe there are some pious men, who have formed such habits of carelessness and negligence that the less you have to do with them the better.

We mention these things, not because we have suffered more from dishonesty than many others; but because we view its opposite as a part of Christian morality. A dishonest Christian is a contradiction in terms. And we are anxious to impress it upon our readers, and also upon ourselves, that in all pecuniary transactions, if we practice fraud, under whatever guise, and however intangible by the law, it is done at the peril of our souls. If we are entrusted with another man's business, and because it is another's, leave it to suffer through procrastination or carelessness, we commit a flagrant breach of the law of love, and expose ourselves to the indignation of Heaven.

This parlying with temptation is a dangerous thing. The man who would approach as nearly as possible to the bounds of positive dishonesty, will do well to take heed lest he die in the state prison or on the gallows.

THE KINDNESS OF PROVIDENCE.

Some days ago, at a dinner-table in New-York, the conversation happened to turn upon *weak eyes*, and the color best adapted to favor them. This point being determined, a gentleman alluded to the *kindness of Providence* in spending the whole face of nature with a mantle of green, instead of some other colors of a less mild and soothing nature.

"Yes, but"—inquired a gentleman opposite—"how will you reconcile your theory with the fact that in high latitudes the earth is half the year covered with a substance so bright and dazzling as snow?"

For a moment there was a painful suspense. The two facts seemed exactly to balance each other, and the whole company were expecting the argumen would be given up or the ground changed—when the gentleman to whom the inquiry was addressed, presented an explanation, which appeared to be as new to himself, as it was satisfactory to all present.

"You will observe, Sir," he replied, "that the ground is covered with snow precisely in those latitudes where for half the year the nights are long and tedious, and in *that part* of the year when the nights are longest. So low, at that season, is the course of the sun in the heavens, that by day the reflected light is seldom painful, while by night it supplies the absence of the moon. If snow had the hue of vegetatinn, (to say nothing of the unvarying sameness,) how many would perish in endeavouring to trace the dark, pathless roads of a northern clime in the solitude of a winters night! How distressing would be such a long-continued darkness, in the midst of cold and storms! I think, therefore, that the goodness of God is not less fmaniest in giving to snow a brilliant *whiteness*, than in clothing vegetation with a livery of *green*."

The objector acquiesced, and all seemed impressed with the thought, that since we can see *so much* of the Divine beneficence, we ought always to presume that any indications to the contrary are only *aparent*, and might easily be explained, were our knowledge as extensive as our curiosity. *N. Y. Observer.*

THE YOUNG NAPOLEON.

An article from Vienna mentions the arrival of 24 batalions and 28 troops of horse, amounting in all to 30,000 men, with 80 pieces of artillery, in the camp near Drey Kirschen, whither the Emperor had proceeded from Baden, and adds—

"As they defiled before his Majesty, the young Duke of Reichstadt (the son of Napoleon,) who appeared for the first time in uniform, attracted great and universal attention. Joy beamed in his countenance. Her Majesty the Dutchess of Parma, and her Imperial Highness the Arch-Dutchess Harriet, and her family, followed the Emperor in their carriages on his return to Baden."

This young Duke of Reichstadt must now be about eighteen years of age. How rapid the flight, and how numerous the changes of time! It seems but as a reminiscence of recent labor, when we recorded the repudiation by the great Napoleon of his favorite Josephine—the gorgeous celebration of his marriage with the Austrian Princess, now Dutchess of Parma—the birth of the long-wished for son—and his cradle-coronation as King of Rome! And what revolutions have happened since! How do events of deep and highest moment crowd upon the mind in awful and splendid array, like the thick coming fancies of a dream, bringing the multifarious acts and incidents of a long series of years into the narrow space of an hour's fitful slumber! The glorious scenes at Dresden, where Kings and Emperors were rivals in doing the child of fortune domage—the splendid campaign of Moscow—the rout and overthrow! the great contest at Leipzig against Europe in arms!—the disastrous result—the turning of the weapon back upon the haughty foe—the seige and fall of Paris—Elba—the return, and the triumphant march to the famous seat of his glory—the Champ de Mars, where the Emperor once more found himself surrounded by France in arms—the field of Waterloo and the awful catastrophe which at a blow hurled him from the giddy height of fortune—and the inglorious flight—the Bourbon reascends—the mighty family of Napoleon is dispersed—St. Helna—and a thousand other scenes and incidents of subsequent occurrence—all—all crowd upon the imagination like the rapidly changing vicissitudes of the drama. And where are Napoleon and Josephine—Alexander, and the Bourbon—Murat and Ney—and many others of the princes and nobles who bore conspicuous and splendid parts in the great twenty years' tragedies, and grand melo-drama of Europe? Alas! "*Echo answers Where?*"—But the blood of the conqueror flows in the veins of the young Duke of Reichstadt—and though mingled with that of the house of Hapsburgh—yet there is the blood of Maria Theresa also. And who can tell, that the boy now "first in uniform,"—sprung from such parentage—may not yet perform some splendid part in a world which less than fifteen years ago trembled beneath his father's tread!

N. Y. Com. Adv.

THE FRENCH HORSE SOLDIER.

Everlastingly smoking to pass away his time, the light-horseman braved in every country the severity of the climate under his capacious cloak. The horse and his rider, habituated to each other's company, contracted an affinity of feeling. The trooper was invigorated by his horse and the horse by his master. When a hussar, hardly sober, urged his fleet career among ravines, or in the midst of precipices, the horse usurped all the management which the man in his senses possessed; it would curb its ardour, redouble its caution, shun every danger, and always return, after a few evolutions, to fill up its own and its master's place in the ranks. Sometimes on a journey, the horse would gently slacken its pace or even incline itself to either side, so as to retain its inebriated and sleeping master in the saddle.—The hussar roused from this unseasonable lethargy, seeing his horse breathless with exertion, would lament vow and swear never to drink more. For several days he would act the pedestrian, and deprive himself of his own provisions to share it with his fellow traveller. When the alarm was given in a camp of light cavalry, by a carbine shot from the videtts, in the twinkling of an eye every horse was bridled, and horsemen might be seen in all directions springing through the bivouac fires, leaping over hedges and ditches, and hastening with the speed of lightning to the rendezvous to repel the first attack of the enemy. The trumpeter's horse alone remained inactive amid all this tumult; but the instant its master ceased to sound, it stamped with impatience, and strained every nerve to overtake its fellows.

Constable's Miscellany.

THE SPIDER.

Of all the insect tribes this is assuredly the most curious. First, the Barbary Spider, which is as large as a man's thumb. This singular creature carries its offspring in a bag like a gipsey. During their nonage the young folks reside there altogether, coming out occasionally for recreation.—In requital for this kindness on the part of the nurse, the young spiders, when they are full grown, become mortal foes to their parent, attack her with violence, and if they are conquerors, dispose of the body as a fit subject for their next meal. Then there is the American spider, covered all over with hair, which is so large as to be able to destroy small birds, and afterwards devour them; and also the common spider, whose body looks like a couple of peninsulas with a small isthmus (its back) between. Europe furnishes two instances of the existence of spiders, which may justly compete with those described by our trans-Atlantic brethren.—It is said that the sexton of the St. Ustace, at Paris, was surprised at very often discovering a certain lamp extinct in the morning.—The oil appeared regularly consumed. He sat up several nights in order to discover the cause of its mysterious disappearance; at last he saw a spider of large size come down the chain or cord, and drink up all the oil. A spider of enormous dimensions was also seen in the year 1751, in the cathedral church at Milan. It was killed, when it weighed four pounds! and afterwards sent to the Imperial Museum at Vienna.

ANECDOTE.

The Devil Outwitted.—A person, we are told, lately went to a dealer in wool to purchase about twenty pounds of that article, carrying, as as is usual, a sack to put it in. When the sack was filled, the steel-yards were not at hand to weigh it. The dealer immediately went in pursuit of them. While he was gone, his customer looked with an evil eye upon a lot of fine cheese in the same room with the wool, and hastily put one of the finest, weighing nearly twenty pounds, in his sack, mixing it up with the wool as the expression was, supposing that he had obtained a valuable prize. On his return, the dealer quickly perceived by the weight of the sack, that his *honest* friend had put a cheese there. He said nothing but quietly weighed it. His customer said nothing and as quietly paid him fifty cents a pound for his cheese under the denomination of wool.

Providence Journal.

Curious and Interesting Facts.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Statesman, has communicated the following miscellaneous statements:

Europe now contains 227 millions of inhabitants, and there appears in that quarter of the world 2142 journals of every description; that is, one journal for 106,000 inhabitants. America has 39 millions of inhabitants, with 978 newspapers and periodical journals; that is, one for every 40,000 inhabitants. Asia, with 890 millions of inhabitants, has but one journal for every 14 millions. Africa, with 60 millions of inhabitants, has but one journal for every 5 millions.

By this view it is to be seen that, proportionally, the greatest number of journals appear in America, the best proof of the blessings of a free press, which cannot fail to contribute particularly to the unusually rapid improvements of the people of that quarter of the globe, among whom the people of the United States justly claim the first rank.

Since the end of the last European war, in the year 1815, the number of inhabitants of Europe has increased by 39 millions.

The annual value of the wines cultivated in France, is estimated at 540 millions of francs.

A French Mother's Advice to her Daughter. lately given in evidence in a law proceeding:—"I must repeat to you what I before have said—you must take more care of your husband, and seek to please him, for he is a worthy man. You know that he is a little inclined to vanity; I do not say that you are therefore to be a coquette—on the contrary—be simple; but let it be a simplicity *recherhee*. Get up early in the morning, that is to say 7 o'clock, or half past 7 at least; arrange your hair and put a little gum in the curls, that they may remain firm during the day, then put on long stays, and a plain but neat gown, that fits well and which suits your face and figure; this alone will give him pleasure. Then pay great attention to your household—work at useful things—spend no money in follies—do not make too free with your husband's pupils—do not lend money without his consent, and never put yourself into a passion. One thing, of which I never yet ventured to speak to you is, that without your perceiving it, you have a great fondness for strong liquors, which get into your head and heat your imagination, pray think of this fault my dear girl, and correct it."

Unshipping a Dog's Rudder.—A veteran tar who had served under the late lord Vincent many years in the capacity of boatswain, on getting past exertion, was appointed by the latter in grateful memory of his former conduct, a kind of sub-gardener, at his villa. Jack had not long been in possession of his new post, when he perceived every morning, on walking over the gardens, that several of the beds were paced about, and the borders destroyed, indicating by their marks, the stealthy visits of some canine wanderer.—Jack immediately communicated the news to his Lordship, who concurred with him in his opinion as to the cause, and advised him to go to the garden a few hours earlier some morning, and give the intruder a warm welcome. Jack accordingly did so—hiding himself in the shrubbery, he soon espied a long lean dog spring upon the garden wall, and jumping into the grounds, begin running about and exploring with a degree of activity and keenness, the depth of a strawberry bed. Jack watched for an opportunity, and at the moment the dog burrowed his head out of sight in the earth, the tar stole behind him with a spade, and at a blow struck off the end of his tail; the dog sprung over the garden wall again yelping. Some time after, when his Lordship came into the garden, Jack accosted him. "All right, your honour, we were boarded by a dog sure enough, of a long sharp, sailing build, rather white about the bows, and dark midship." "And what did you do to him, Jack?" "I prevented his finding his way here any more." "You did not kill him, Jack?"—"Oh, no, please your honour, I laid by upon my look out there in the shrubbery, and when I see him douse his bows into the strawberry bed, I dropped softly astern, and with this here tool, unshipped his rudder, you see, that's all."

Unexampled Hardihood.—We have read the account of the vet ran Putnam bearding the wolf in her den, and have almost been tempted to laugh at Sawney when he caught the wild boar by the rump to save his companion. We have as strange, and a more terrible tale to relate, which lately occurred in this neighborhood: Two brothers, living on or near the Pocono mountain, in this county, a short time since, started upon the track of a Panther accompanied by their dog. After a pursuit of several miles, they came up with this savage of the forest, who was immediately attacked by their faithful companion. The Panther, however, got the better of the fight, and seized poor Tray by the throat. In this situation, the Dog and Panther rolling heels over head, neither of the brothers dared fire, fearful of killing the dog, who was a favorite. At length, however, the youngest of the brothers, afraid that the poor dog would be sacrificed, and forgetting the danger of the attempt, threw down his rifle, and resolutely seized the Panther by the tail! At this critical moment, the Panther still holding his hold of the dogs throat; and the young man by the Panther's tail, the elder brother approached and fired the contents of his rifle into the head of the infuriated animal, and thus saved both brother and dog.

Easton (Penn.) Argus.

From Dr. Rush's Lectures.

The exercise of the faculties in *composing*, whether in prose, or poetry, has a wonderful effect in strengthening and facilitating their operations. It is for this reason, that the composition of letters, declamations, disputes, and orations, form an essential part of education in all well-conducted seminaries of learning. In attending public instruction, young men are *taught* by their masters, but in committing their thoughts to paper, they teach themselves. "The man," says Dr. Clarke, "who wishes to become eminent in any profession, must *read* much, *think* much, and *write* much," those last of the exercises of the mind of which it is capable. Dr. Priestly has made it a constant practice to write upon every subject which he wishes to understand perfectly, and to this thirst for extensive and accurate knowledge, may be ascribed, in part, his numerous publications. Even wit is enveloped by means of the inkstand. Dr. Arbuthnot, the friend of Swift, never said a witty thing in company, but his miscellaneous writings show that he possessed that talent in an eminent degree. The wit and satire of Peter Pindar, flow likewise on paper.—In conversation it is said he is not distinguished by them from other men.

Substitute for Ringing Swine.—To prevent swine from digging in the soil, the best method is to cut the two tendons of their snout with a sharp knife about an inch and a half from the nose.—This may be done with little pain, and no prejudice to the animal, when about two or three months old. The common practice of restraining them by rings fixed in the snout, is painful and troublesome; they must be replaced as often as they give way, and that happens so frequently, that rings afford but little security against the nuisance. *London Paper.*

[By pressing down the snout, the tendon which gives it flexibility and power is easily discovered, and a single prick with a sharp knife severs it, and leaves the hog without the power of rooting forever after. The experiment is readily made.

American Farmer.

Executions.—New York has led the way in giving a tremendous moral effect to executions, by a provision that they shall take place either within the prison, or an enclosed yard attached. The martyrdom of malefactors, and the public sympathy wasted upon them to the demoralizing of the community, will now be done away with in that state—an example which every other state aught to follow.

R. I Amer.

The Hon. James Kent, the late and justly celebrated chancellor of the state of New York, has published volume 3d of his excellent *Commentaries on American Law*. The present volume was found insufficient to complete his originial plan, which it is now intended to accomplish in a fourth, wherein the doctrine of real estate will be fully treated, and a general index to the whole work, included. This continuation of the labors of that able jurist is distinguished by the same amplitude of research, nice discrimination, clearness of development, and intrinsic force of authority, which recommend the antecedent parts of his extensive enterprise.

A gentleman having a remarkable long visage was one day riding by the school, at the gate of which he overheard a young Sheridan say to another lad, "That gentleman's face is longer than his life." Struck by the strangeness of his observation, the man turned his horse's head and requested an explanation. "Sir" said the boy, "I meant no offence in the world; but I have read in the Bible at school, that a man's life is but a span, and I am sure your face is double that length." The gentleman could not help laughing, and he threw the lad a sixpence for his wit.

Disinterestedness.—I never see a person do another a kindness with a view of ultimately benefiting himself, without thinking how people *fetch* a dry pump. *They pour a little water down, in order to fetch a large quantity up.*